## WEST

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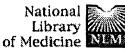
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USPT	((548/221   548/477 ) !. CCLS.   (549/441 ) !. CCLS.   (514/375   514/417   514/466   514/330   514/321   514/323   514/616 ) !. CCLS.   (564/158 ) !. CCLS.   (546/197   546/200   546/225 ) !. CCLS. )	4434	<u>L1</u>







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PubMed Ser	vices	[Strategies for identification of secretases implicate Alzheimer's disease].						
		[Article in	French]					
			ud P, Cheva P, Martinez	-		Drouot C, V	izzanova J,	
Related Res	ources	IPMC du	CNRS, UPR	411, Valbon	ne, France.		•	
		In Alzhein	ner's disease,	cortical area	s of affected	patients are in	ivaded by	

extracellular proteinous deposits called senile plaques, the main component of which is called amyloid beta-peptide or A beta. This peptide derives from the proteolytic attack of a precursor, the beta-amyloid precursor protein, by two enzymes called beta- and gamma-secretases. Alternatively, beta APP can be cleaved by an additional activity named alpha-secretase that occurs inside the A beta sequence, thereby precluding its formation, and concomitantly liberating a secreted fragment, namely APP alpha. Therefore, secretases seem to play a key role in the control of physiological and potentially pathogenic beta APP catabolites and could be envisioned as possible therapeutic targets in Alzheimer's disease. Here, we describe possible experimental approaches to identify such proteolytic activities.

**Publication Types:** 

- Review
- Review, tutorial

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